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# Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1857

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. 443

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Hongkong 1st April, 1908. 43

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Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 42

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Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 43R

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Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 781

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pany's Office, Alexandra Building, The Ven-  
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Hongkong, 9th May, 1907. 147

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Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 418

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Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 432

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Orders received for Mario Corbelli's New Book,  
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GOLF CLUBS, GOLF BALLS,  
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PAPER. 431

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Wine & Spirit Merchants. 434

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1904.

[697-1]

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Hongkong, 4th December, 1907. 1460

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All comforts of a home.  
A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of  
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colony of Macao.  
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from Canton, give easy communication with both  
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Hongkong, 28th August, 1908.

## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Only communications relating to the news column  
should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and ad-  
dresses with communications addressed to the  
Editor, not for publication but as evidence of good  
faith.All letters for publication should be written on  
one side of the paper only.No anonymously signed communications that have  
already appeared in other papers will be inserted.Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be  
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## BIRTHS.

On August 30th, at Shanghai, the wife of J. P.  
Rosen, of a daughter.On August 31st, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs.  
J. T. WYNNE BROOKS, a daughter.

## DEATHS.

At the Matilda Hospital at 40 yesterday after-  
noon, NORA EMILY LANGLEY, widow of FREDERICK  
LANGLEY. Funeral will pass the Monument 5.30  
p.m., to-day. (1872)On August 28th, at the Shanghai General  
Hospital, LAURA WINNIFRED CLARK, aged 1 year  
and 9 months, beloved daughter of JAMES and  
IDA CLARK, L. M. Quinsoms.On August 30th, at the General Hospital,  
Shanghai, Captain DANIEL A. MACDONALD,  
F.R.C.S., aged 48 years.HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX ROAD  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

## The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 5TH, 1908.

We would not expect to find in a Canadian  
newspaper any support for the idea that  
flour milling can be profitably carried on  
in the Orient; but we gather from reports  
concerning milling operations and the  
wheat market in Manchuria that the  
Canadian view that flour milling in this  
part of the world is necessarily bound to be  
a failure is one which is open to question.  
The collapse of the Hongkong Milling  
Company may be "one of the most specta-  
cular episodes in the history of the industry,"  
but the general question cannot be decided  
by a single incident. "The Orient" is a large  
territory, and when the Canadian press tells  
its readers that the assumption of those  
who think that the Chinese and Japanese  
will be able to manufacture their own flour  
is "predicated on the usual sophistry that  
the most favourable place to manufacture is  
where the consumption exists," they ignore  
the fact that this is not necessarily in opposi-  
tion to the theory that the nearer a plant is  
to the source of supply of raw material the  
better chance it has of profitably working.  
"The Orient" is not remote from fertile  
regions containing vast possibilities ofwheat production, and milling operations  
have been developing on a very large scale  
in Manchuria. Indeed, few people in China  
have any adequate conception of this  
development, but they may find in Mr.  
PUTNAM WEALE's latest book a good deal  
of illuminating information on the subject.  
At the time of the Russo-Japanese war  
there were eighteen respectable steam flour  
mills in Central and Northern Manchuria,  
having a maximum output per twenty-four  
hours of 3,150,000 English pounds, or  
roughly 1,400 tons a day; and a rough  
Russian estimate placed the number of big  
native flour mills in Kirin alone, at 400.  
Elsewhere in his book Mr. WEALE mentions  
the organisation of a Manchurian Flour  
Trust with an indefinite number of millions  
as capital, which was intended to swamp  
the whole of Eastern Asia with Manchurian  
flour. But the author endeavours to show  
in the first place that, owing to Government  
restrictions on the export of flour as well as  
rice, Manchurian flour has but one field—the  
eighteen provinces of China, and he argues,  
moreover, that Manchurian flour cannot  
compete with American flour in China. The  
best quality of American flour according to  
the figures he quotes, appears to be ma-  
terially cheaper in the Far East than the  
best quality of Manchurian flour on which  
no transportation charges have been paid;  
while the poorest grades of Manchurian  
flour which are delivered by the Harbin  
mills, although cheaper in Manchuria, would  
probably be (on the basis of the figures  
quoted by the author), very little so after  
having been transported by rail and steamer  
to other places. Mr. PUTNAM WEALE's prices  
however, are the prices of a year or two ago,  
but to-day, with a low dollar, Manchurian  
flour seems to be deriving the advantage.  
The Japanese, who have a big flour mill at  
Tieling, are confident of capturing the  
market in South Manchuria. More steam  
mills are being erected at Yinkow, Mukden  
and Antung, and it is anticipated when  
these are working the price can be still  
further reduced, and that "it will not be  
difficult to effectually check the importation  
of foreign flour and to crush the native  
hand mills which are scattered all over the  
provinces." There can be no doubt that  
flour milling in Manchuria is destined to  
become an enormous industry. Russian  
business methods are poor, and most of the  
Harbin mills are under a heavy burden of  
debt, and they necessarily have to keep pricesfairly high, but even Mr. PUTNAM WEALE  
confesses that in Japanese hands the Harbin  
mills would immediately become a very  
considerable source of wealth. In South  
Manchuria, where there is a vast expanse  
of fine wheat-growing country, the Japanese  
have their opportunity. Harbin flour does  
not seriously compete in the South Man-  
churian markets, and preferential railway  
rates apparently give the Japanese milling  
companies a great advantage over the  
foreign flour merchants. The Manchurian  
Flour Mill Company, according to a state-  
ment reported to have been made by  
Mr. Goro, who is prominently connected  
with the company, has the benefit of a loan  
of 100,000 yen from the Yokohama Specie  
Bank without any security, while "the  
Eastern Chinese Railway is carrying the  
company's goods at half the regular freight,  
and the South Manchuria Railway Company  
is also giving assistance to the company in  
various directions." This is an interesting  
admission, which we imagine has not passed  
unnoticed by some of Japan's competitors  
in the markets of Manchuria. There can  
no longer be any doubt after this that  
Japanese traders are receiving preferential  
treatment on the Manchurian railways; and  
if it is by this means that foreign flour is  
excluded from the markets we may expect  
to hear of diplomatic remonstrances. But  
the point we wish to emphasise is that the  
competition of flour mills in the Orient is  
becoming a factor that the Canadian and  
American mills cannot afford to disregard.Most of the military mishaps at Kowloon  
for the accommodation of the Indian soldiers  
have been re-erected.The steamer "Sirogon," a victim of the  
memorable typhoon, which was purchased by the  
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company  
after she had been raised from the bottom of  
the sea, has been sold to a French firm.The Directors of the Hongkong Hotel Co.,  
Ltd., recommended a dividend of 6 per cent.  
for the half-year ended June 30th. The report and  
accounts, which are reproduced in another  
column, show a substantial improvement in the  
earnings compared with the corresponding half  
of last year.Very little attention has been drawn to the  
great improvement effected by the P. W. D. on  
Kennedy Road. The gradient near the wash-  
men's houses has been reduced, the stream has  
been properly bridged, and the dangerous turn  
improved. Cyclists and horsemen will appreciate  
the new conditions.The French Mail of the 4th August was  
delivered in London on the 3rd inst.The *Crescent* cruiser, Capt. C. F. Henderson,  
embarked relief at Portsmouth for the China  
station, and left on August 6th.The accumulation of cases at the Supreme  
Court does not seem to be lessening. The two  
motions in the Reuter, Broekmann and Co.'s  
action have occupied the whole of this week and  
are not concluded yet.With reference to recently current rumours  
in Shanghai, it is stated that legal proceed-  
ings will shortly be instituted in the matter  
of the charges that have been publicly made  
against his Honour Judge Wilby.The contract for beef for the German Go-  
vernment in Tsingtau, for the ensuing twelve  
months, has been awarded to the North Queens-  
land Meat Export Co., Ltd., Townsville. These  
pickers were the successful tenderers last year.Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., H. B. M.  
Consul-General at Shanghai has gone to  
Weihaiwei for one month. The British Con-  
sulate will in the meantime be in the charge of  
Mr. F. E. Wilkinson, the Vice-Consul.Members of the Volunteer Reserve Association  
are reminded that practices will be held at  
King's Park Range to-day and Sunday and  
on each Saturday and Sunday until further  
notice, for the purpose of choosing a team from  
the best shots in the Colony to compete  
against teams in Shanghai, Singapore and  
Penang, for the Interport Challenge Trophy.  
Practice and pool shoots will be held at Park  
Range to-day and Sunday and on the following  
Saturday and Sunday.Yesterday afternoon a Venerable Arch-  
deacon Bantler presided at a meeting of the  
Hongkong Church Missionary Society held by  
kind permission of Mr. A. Bryer at his  
residence "Tanderagee," the Peak. After tea,  
addresses were given by Miss L. Bryer and  
Miss E. B. Rold of the Church of England  
Zionist Missionary Society, both of whom have  
been engaged for several years in missionary  
work in the Province of Fukien. There was  
a good audience which followed with interest  
the remarks of the speakers.We are informed that Messrs. Wm. Meyerink  
and Co. have taken over the Hongkong agency  
of the Ascham and Munich Fire Insurance  
Company. The accumulated savings of this  
company amount to \$350,000, the figure at  
which they stood before the San Francisco  
disaster, and an unappropriated balance of  
\$20,153 has been carried forward to the current  
year's account. The premium reserve has been  
increased from \$103,181 to \$181,821. The total  
assets, apart from uncollected capital, amount to  
\$1,040,097.We believe the *Estater's* telegram published  
in our yesterday's issue reporting the arrival  
on the *Mersey* of a specially constructed  
Japanese ship for the conveyance of munitions  
is not strictly accurate. We gather from  
recent Home papers that this ship, has been  
built for Messrs. Vickers, Sons and Maxim, and  
that her first commission will be to take out the  
Japanese submarines. The steamer has been  
specially built for the purpose of trans-  
porting submarines to distant countries, and  
when not in use in this way the vessel is to  
be employed in carrying guns and gun  
mountings from Barrow to Royal Dock yards.The vessel is 270 ft. long, with rather generous  
beam, and large hatchways. She will be  
manned and the submarines will be loaded  
in. Then the hull will be pumped dry, and  
the submarines made secure for their long  
voyage.Death has removed another well known figure  
from our midst, says the *Shanghai Mercury*, in  
the person of Captain D. A. MacDonnell, who  
succumbed at the General Hospital from a  
stroke of paralysis. The deceased was well  
known along the whole China Coast, where he  
was constantly piloting foreign men-of-war as  
well as other vessels. He was also well known  
as Yangtze pilot and in his time has taken some  
of the biggest ships that have ever gone up  
river up to Hankow. The deceased was an  
Irishman by birth, forty-eight years of age,  
and first settled in China about twenty years  
ago, when for several years he was in the  
employ of the C. M. S. N. Co., which service  
he left to take up piloting. He was well liked  
for his hearty and genial manner and was a  
welcome addition to any company. His last  
active service was a few weeks ago, when he  
piloted the Brazilian cruiser *Benjamin Constant*  
from Shanghai to Hongkong.Constable Taylor, who has served with the  
Hongkong Force for about eighteen months,  
died in the Government Civil Hospital on  
Thursday night, it is believed from sunstroke.  
On Thursday deceased was on duty at the  
Canton wharf, and when his time was up he  
went to No. 5 Police Station to see P. C. 93,  
with whom he was to take a trip to Shataukou  
on the following day. While sitting on a bed  
he fell to the floor. When his friend picked  
him up he began to vomit, and then gradually  
became unconscious. It was not long before  
that he appeared to revive, and then he was  
given a bottle of soda water, which he drank.  
After this he again collapsed, and became so  
violent that it took a number of men to hold  
him. He was strapped to an ambulance and  
removed to hospital, but the efforts of the doctors  
were unavailing, and he passed away on the  
night mentioned. He was interred in the  
Happy Valley cemetery last night, a number of  
members of the Police Force and many Masons  
attending to pay their last tribute of respect.  
The burial service was conducted by the Rev.  
C. H. Hocking.

## TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

## DISTRESS IN KENT.

London, September 4th.

Great distress prevails among the  
hop-pickers in Kent. Upwards of  
30,000 are in a state bordering on  
starvation.

## OBITUARY.

London, September 4th.

The death is announced of Lord  
Sackville, who was for many years in  
the diplomatic service, serving suc-  
cessively as Minister to the Argentine  
Confederation 1872-78; to Spain,  
1879-81; and to the United States,  
1881-88.The death is also announced of Sir  
Edward Walter Hamilton, G.C.B.,  
K.C.V.O., I.S.O., who has been  
connected with the Treasury since  
1870, and since 1902, held the ap-  
pointment of Joint Permanent Se-  
cretary to the Treasury.

[REUTER'S SERVICE.]

## MOROCCO.

London, September 2nd.

Germany has informed the signatories to  
the Algeiras Convention that she considers  
the speedy recognition of Mulai Hafid as  
Sultan as being best for the pacification of  
Morocco.The French press regards the return of  
the German Consul to Fez as an unfriendly  
and aggressive act. Mulai Hafid has been  
enthusiastically proclaimed Sultan at Ujda.  
The French authorities remained neutral.

## THE GALE IN GREAT BRITAIN.

London, September 2nd.

The gale in Great Britain reached a  
velocity of seventy miles an hour, and did  
great damage to crops and property.Telegraphic communication with the  
continent is still interrupted, and intending  
channel passengers have been warned not  
to cross.

## THE U. S. ELECTIONS.

London, September 2nd.

The Republicans have won the State  
elections at Vermont by a majority of 28,000,  
the smallest of any Presidential year since  
1892. The Vermont result has hitherto  
invariably indicated the trend of the  
Presidential election.

[FROM THE MANILA "CABLENEWS"]

## MR. TAFT'S CANDIDATURE.

Cincinnati, August 31st.

Arrangements are now being made by the  
party managers for a grand, stupendous tour  
through the doubtful states which will be  
headed by Mr. Taft. He will probably be ac-  
companied by a number of other leading lights  
on the Republican list of orators and splin-  
dinders. It is understood that the program  
that has been made up for the tour includes ten  
of the States where the race of the battle will  
fall in November. This will upset the arrange-  
ments the candidate himself had made for a  
comparatively quiet time at his headquarters  
here.

## THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Weihaiwei, August 23.

The past week has been a busy one with the  
Fleet, as each ship has completed her Heavy  
Layers Tests, and has filled up with coal in  
readiness for the northern cruise. The Kent  
carried out her H. G. L. Test on Thursday.  
Her record is as follows:  
Twelve 6" Guns ... 101 rounds 63 hits.  
Average per gun ... 8.4 " 5.25 "The *McGuinness* ... 10 " 7 "  
The *McGuinness* was towed out on Friday  
but, owing to the squally weather and heavy  
sea, it was postponed till Monday when she  
completed her H. G. L. Test as follows:  
Twelve 6" guns ... 86 rounds 55 hits.  
Average per gun ... 7.18 " 4.58 "Best shot P. O. Pike ... 9 " 8 "  
On Tuesday H. M. S. *Britomart* carried out  
both her Heavy and Light Q. F. Gun Layers  
tests.H. G. L. Test 4th ... 13 rounds 7 hits.  
Best shot P. O. Sizemore ... 7 " 4 "  
Light Q. F. 13 Fr. ... 31 " 14 "Best shot Lead Seaman  
Pariser ... 9 " 5 "During the week the Royal Marines have  
carried out their annual contest for the Royal  
Marine Jewel and also Royal Marine Officers  
Cup (Team).The first ten in the Jewel Competition were—  
1. Capt. Fletcher ... H.M.S. "Memmouth" 88  
2. Gun. Blackman ... "King Alfred" 83  
3. Lieut. Knight ... "Bedford" 844. Pte. Thorne ... "King Alfred" 82  
5. Maj. Garrett ... "Bedford" 81  
6. Pte. Richmond ... "Bedford" 81  
7. Barnsworth ... "Tamar" 80  
8. L. Cpl. Fleetwood ... "Kent" 80  
9. L. Cpl. Taylor ... "King Alfred" 7910. Sgt. Lambert ... "King Alfred" 79  
Royal Marine Officers Cup (Team)  
Winners of Cup H.M.S. "King Alfred" 80 points  
Losing team ... 79 pointsWinners of 12 H.M.S. "Bedford" 55  
H.M.S. "Monmouth" 54  
(2nd team)  
H.M.S. "King Alfred" 53  
(2nd team)The Alacrity flag of the Commander-in-  
Chief, returned from a shooting trip to Shan-  
haiwan on Thursday evening.—N. C. Daily  
News.

## SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 4th September.

## IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE  
(SIR F. PAGOTT).

## DISMISSAL OF A JUDGMENT.

Leave having been given by his Lordship for  
the making of a special motion as to the form  
of the judgment in the case brought by the Hip  
On Insurance Exchange and Loan Co., Ltd., and  
the Hongkong Manilla Yuan Sheng Exchange  
and Trading Company, Ltd., against Li Po  
Yang and Li Po Kam to recover the sum of  
\$49,062.52, which the plaintiff firms alleged was  
the balance due to them,  
Hon. Mr. Pollock on behalf of the plaintiffs  
rose to make a motion as to the form of the  
judgment.Mr. Slade objected as his friend had no *locus  
standi*. Only the successful party, he said, could  
move for judgment.Mr. Pollock referring to the judgment, said  
his Lordship had found that Li Po Yang was  
not released from the covenant.

Mr. Slade made a comment.

Mr. Pollock remarked that his friend was not  
treating him with the courtesy he ought to.Mr. Slade replied that he did not think it  
was courteous when a man was quoting that he  
should read the whole document.Mr. Pollock—I am going to deal with it.  
His Lordship—I cannot follow it.Mr. Pollock—If your Lordship would kindly  
try to follow me—  
His Lordship—I am trying as kindly as I  
can.Mr. Pollock—If your Lordship would follow  
me I can convince you.His Lordship—You argue you are entitled to  
judgment. That is a separate motion to set  
aside the judgment already given.Mr. Pollock—I think I can convince your  
Lordship I am entitled to judgment on your  
Lordship's finding. If your Lordship would  
give me a quarter of an hour—

His Lordship—But you are not in order.

Mr. Pollock—Would your Lordship refer to  
your judgment, where you state that the  
form of the judgment could be made the sub-  
ject of a special motion?

His Lordship—But you are out of order.

Mr. Pollock—I am going by the leave  
reserved by your Lordship to make a special  
motion for judgment.His Lordship—I had given judgment, the  
form of which might be the subject of a special  
motion.Mr. Pollock—That is the motion I am  
making now.His Lordship—You could do so if the judg-  
ment were in your favour but you can not do  
so when the judgment is in favour of the other  
party. You may be right, I may be wrong.Mr. Pollock—Am I not in order to put it in  
this way? There is some inconsistency.

His Lordship—You are not in order.

Mr. Pollock—May I submit that the  
being left to a motion for judgment surely  
judgment is not considered as fixed?His Lordship—If ought to have been a  
motion for the order. Everybody knows I have  
given judgment.Mr. Pollock—There has been no judgment  
actually drawn up.His Lordship—I have been careful to deal  
with that point. I expressly directed that  
judgment be entered.Mr. Pollock—On the question of cost, there  
was a question raised by me upon the question  
which I understood was pending, otherwise I  
should have insisted upon addressing your  
Lordship at the time.

His Lordship—You are absolutely wrong.

Mr. Pollock—I thought the matter could be  
disposed of without appeal.His Lordship—You are discussing a motion  
which I cannot grasp. Your point may be quite  
sound but this is not the time to deal with it.Mr. Pollock—If your Lordship won't listen  
to me I can only proceed by way of appeal.His Lordship—You are quite out of order.  
Your proper way is to proceed by one of the  
rules you were discussing yesterday.His Lordship reserved his decision as to the  
form the decree should take.

## IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE FULL COURT.

## MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

Sir Henry Berkeley resumed his address to  
the Court setting forth arguments in support  
of the application by Reuter Broekmann &  
Co. for a retrial of the jury action in which  
they were defendants.Mr. Pollock also addressed the Court on the  
subject of costs.Mr. Slade had not concluded his remarks  
when the Court rose.

## IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (ACTING  
PUNISH JUDGE).CLAIMS AGAINST THE IMPERIAL BREWING  
COMPANY.Judgment was entered in three actions  
against the Imperial Brewing Company of  
Hongkong, but on the application of Mr.  
Davidson of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings a  
stay of execution was granted. The first action  
was brought by A. F. Weiss, the brewer, for  
\$400 due for wages, the second was by Messrs.  
Lane Crawford and Company to recover  
\$205.53, and the third was by Messrs. Mayasaki  
and Company for \$145 for goods sold and  
delivered.HOW TO BE BEAUTIFUL.—Keep your com-  
plexion, Mrs. Ellen's Crème Chamois, Lait  
Chamois and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre  
Chamois will enable you to do it. Her  
Specialties for the Skin are the study of a  
lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents  
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## AT THE MAGISTRACY.

LARCENY.

Mr. J. H. Kemp yesterday sentenced a coolie  
to three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour  
for stealing a quantity of clothing from M.  
Austin Barracks, the Peak.An unemployed coolie whom Mr. Wood found  
guilty of stealing two gold rings valued \$80  
from Mrs. Hobbs was sentenced to six months'  
imprisonment.

GOVERNMENT SUMMONSES WITHDRAWN.

The batch of summonses under the new Build-  
ings Ordinance were to have been taken by  
Mr. J. R. Wood yesterday, but Inspector  
Edwards of the Public Works Department said  
he wished to withdraw them. They were to be  
held over pending instructions from the Govern-  
ment. About 144 of the 160 people summoned  
had complied with the requirements.

A NEGLIGENT RICHIA COOLIE.

Before Mr. J. H. Kemp yesterday Inspector  
Fenton conducted the prosecution in a case in  
which Mrs. Cecilia Cooper summoned two  
richia coolies for negligent driving.Complainant stated that when proceeding  
along the tram line near No. 2 Police Station  
in a richia with two coolies she heard the warn-  
ing gong of a tram approaching from the rear  
and called the front coolie to get off the line, but  
he took no notice.Reginald Wilks, a clerk in the office of  
Messrs. Shewan, Tomes and Co., who was a  
passenger on the tram, saw the richia on the  
track and heard the driver sound the gong.  
The richia attempted to go to the left  
when the gong sounded, a second time, but  
witness thought the wheel of the richia  
caught in the tram line and made the vehicle  
swerve right in front of the tram. The  
driver applied the emergency brake, but a  
collision was then inevitable, and the occupant  
of the richia was thrown out. The tram was  
about fifty yards behind the richia when the  
gong first sounded.Harry Cocks was the next witness. He also  
was a passenger on the tram, and occupied the  
front seat. When near No. 2 Police Station  
he heard the motorman sound his gong, and  
noticed a richia on the tram line about  
forty yards ahead. If the puller had  
kept on as he was going when the  
gong first sounded the richia would have  
cleared the tram. Instead, he ran right into  
the tram, which was going fairly fast. The  
emergency brake was applied, but too late to  
avoid a collision. Witness did not think that  
the wheel of the richia caught in the tram  
line.The first defendant stated that he was the  
puller of the richia in question. The second  
defendant, who was a new arrival in the  
Colony, told him he wanted to learn to be a  
richia coolie, so witness put him in the shafts  
and pushed behind. When on the tram line  
near No. 2 Police Station he heard the tram  
gong and called out to the foremost man to  
get off the line. The latter was doing so when  
the tram came along, knocked up against the  
richia and overturned it.The second defendant said he had not long  
arrived from the country, and had no idea of  
the speed of trams. When he heard the gong  
he tried to get out of the way, and just as he  
was doing so the end of his richia collided with  
the tram.His Worship discharged the first defendant,  
but warned him not to allow any learner to  
take charge of his richia in future. He told  
the second defendant that if he pulled a richia  
he was bound to show a certain amount of skill.  
The carelessness of the second defendant in  
not getting out of the way was the cause of  
the accident, so he would pay a fine of \$1 and  
\$15 compensation.

ANOTHER LESSON TO RICHIA COOLIES.

Mr. Xavier, an assistant engineer in the  
Public Works Department, yesterday presented  
a richia coolie for demanding more than his  
legal fare, and for assault. The coolie admitted  
the first charge but denied the second, which  
was withdrawn. Mr. Wood imposed a fine of  
\$5 on the first.

## MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

Friday, September 4th.

BEFORE HON. COMMANDER BASIL R. H.  
TAYLOR, R.N. (MARINE MAGISTRATE).

## A HEAVY FINE.

Lance-Sergeant Jackson of the Water Police  
prosecuted Captain W. Horn of the Norwegian  
steamer "



## LOCAL SPORT.

## THE GYMKHANA.

The postponed Gymkhana takes place at the Happy Valley this afternoon—if the weather permits. Some very good sport may be anticipated, though the entries are not very numerous, and, given fine weather, there will, doubtless, be a good attendance of spectators.

## BILLIARDS.

There is ample evidence that the monthly competitions promoted at the Oriental Hotel are doing much to increase interest in the game of billiards. During the month of September the proprietors (Mrs. Matthiessen) will present a silver cigarette case to the player making the highest break on the table at the Oriental Hotel, while the man who makes the second highest break will receive a billiard cue and case. There are no entrance fees or handicaps, but winners in previous meetings are debared.

## CRICKET.

The following teams will meet in a practice game on the Hongkong Cricket Club ground this afternoon, commencing at 2 p.m.:

Capt. H. M. Beasley, R. A. C. T. Beath, A. A. Claxton, J. H. Chalmers, W. Edwards, Corp. Gidding, 3rd Mid., L. G. R. Home, 3rd Mid., H. Hancock, E. R. McKim, E. B. Reed, and T. E. Pearce.

A. O. Brown, E. W. Day, E. A. Fowler, R. Hancock, E. H. Hinds, A. E. Lanning, A. C. Leith, Capt. Oliver, 3rd Mid., A. W. J. Pease, F. H. H. Stevens, and W. C. D. Turner.

The Cricket season in Kowloon will open to-day when a friendly match will be played between the K.C.C. and the Civil Service C.C. commencing at 2.30. The following will represent Kowloon—C. B. Linstead, J. P. Robinson, W. Edwards, C. Jeffries, H. Dewbury, J. Clelland, W. J. Edwards, J. W. Lander, H. C. Clements, S. Gregory, and J. H. Mead (Captain).

## LAWN BOWLS.

## POLICE V. KOWLOON.

This afternoon the Police bowlers meet members of the Kowloon Bowling Club in a friendly match, which will take place on the ground of the former players at Happy Valley. The Police will be represented by:—

W. H. Wither (skip), Ogg, Kent, Hanson, McHardy (skip), Robertson, Langley, Baker, Cameron (skip), Glendinning, Bell, Hill, Ritchie (skip), Wait, Fox, Wilson.

Kowloon will be represented by:—

Skinner (skip), Marries, Baxter, Robertson, Milroy (skip), Hunter, Harton, Nicholson, A. Ramsey (skip), Duncan, Molsteyr, Russell, Taylor (skip), W. Brown, Gray, Keith.

## THE WARNOCK CUP.

The final in the competition for the cup presented by ex-Inspector Warnock took place on the Police Recreation ground at Happy Valley on Thursday afternoon. Inspector Ritchie and Constable Ogg being the finalists. The game was 21 ends. Ogg recording five points. He succeeded in defeating the veteran bowler by seven points, a very creditable performance seeing that Ogg is a comparatively new player, while Inspector Ritchie ranks among the crack players of the force. The Warnock Cup thus passes to Ogg.

## THE WOODHOUSE TROPHY.

The competition for the Woodhouse Trophy is progressing slowly, there being many games to be played off before the final. So far Watt and Withers, who secured a bye in the first round, have beaten Wilson and Pitt in the second. McHardy and Langley defeated Hill and Kent in the first round, and Cameron and Glendinning in the second.

## POLICE V. COSMOPOLITAN DOCK.

It is expected that the return match between these teams will take place on the Police Recreation Ground on the 25th inst., when the police hope to wipe out the defeat they suffered at the Dock by a glorious win.

## A SHIELD COMPETITION.

A shield has been presented to the Police Recreation Club by a former member, and for this it has been decided to hold a team competition, details of which will be arranged later.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—

On the 4th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen slightly over the N. and S. coasts (24.1 mm and 14.0 mm), and risen moderately at the Hong.

The depression over the Pacific to the S.E. of the Looeoon appears to be almost stationary. The slight depression over China is lying now to the North of the Lower Yangtze.

Pressure remains high over N.E. Japan. Moderate N.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate variable winds over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood: Variable winds, light or moderate; fair. N.E. winds, moderate.

Formosa Channel: Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooche: Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan: Same as No. 1.

## LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N.Y.K. str. *Kaga Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here to-morrow.

The C. & M. str. *Hubert* left Manila for Hongkong on the 3rd inst., and is due here on or about the 7th inst. afternoon.

The *Amoy* str. *Aradon* from Yokohama and Kobe, left Moji on the morning of the 4th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 8th inst. afternoon.

The C.P.R. str. *Monteagle* arrived Nagasaki at 6.30 a.m. on Friday, the 4th inst., and left again at 4 p.m. same day for Shanghai, where she is due to arrive at 8 a.m. to-morrow.

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

September 3rd.  
THE CANTON STEAM LAUNCH ASSOCIATION. Steam-launches are prohibited from boarding wharves without special license from the I. M. Customs authorities. Several of the launch owners have recently complained of this matter to the Secretary of the Association who sent a dispatch to the Viceroy concerning the affair. This document turns out to have been written without authority from the President of the Association, Mr. Yu Kia Cho. The latter disclaims responsibility and the writer will be fined for his unnecessary zeal.

## CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

It is reported that the officials here have received private instructions from the Prime Minister, Chang Chi Tung, that owing to frequent troubles arising between the shareholders and the Directors of the Company and also the mismanagement of affairs of the concern by the latter, the Government has decided that unless 50 per cent. of the second instalment on the shares which is now due is collected before a certain date, the Government will take back the line and undertake to construct the Kwangtung section itself.

ILLITERATE MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS. The Minister of the Board of War has instructed Viceroy Chang to examine all the Military and Naval Officers from General and Admiral downwards and find out and report to the Board those officers who are uneducated and to order them to devote certain hours every day to the study of the characters.

SILK GUILD SENDING REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD. The Silk Guild, Guild of Nam Hoi, Poon Yü, Shun Tak and other silk producing districts have decided to raise a large fund for the purpose of sending representatives to all the foreign silk markets to investigate and study the silk trade.

It is their intention to deal direct with the foreign home buyers in the near future, as the representatives will remain permanently in those foreign markets where silk is largely consumed.

Owing to the duties of the silk trade this year, the Presidents of these guilds recently held a joint meeting at which it was stated that silk is one of the largest lines of trade in the Kwangtung Province. The export of this commodity to foreign countries last year was enormous and all those who were connected with the trade made handsome profits. This year the demand for silk has been considerably diminished, and prices of all kinds of silk have fallen immensely. Many merchants have failed, and numerous failures have been compelled to close down.

Unless representatives are sent abroad the silk merchants themselves as in the past and as unable to understand what is the real cause of the fluctuations. By having representatives abroad they say they will be in direct touch with the exact position of affairs in the foreign markets. These representatives could cable when there is any demand in the markets and would be able to sell direct to the buyers. "This is the only means to make money in a sure way," they say.

## TAMPERING WITH MAIL.

The owners of the "On Kee" steam launch, trading between Canton and Yachow have reported to the Postal Commissioner here that the newly appointed Superintendent of the Pak Sha Likin Station has insisted upon opening all the sealed mail bags to look for dutiable articles, but the Captain of the launch protested and none of the search officers dared to open them. The Captain reported the matter as the Likin officials might forcibly open them on another occasion.

## OLD MILITARY OFFICIALS.

Admiral Li Tsun issued a notification yesterday to the effect that, although he has held office for a long time, many of his subordinates are unknown to him; some of them are too old (over 70 years of age) and useless for the service; others, being incapable and ignorant; so he requires that all should register themselves personally at his office before the end of this year so that he may judge for himself whether they are fit for the service or not.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF THE NEW DOLLAR COINS.

The Viceroy has issued instructions for a strict search to be made with a view to the discovery of persons who are smuggling or melting the new dollar coins of the province which are now nowhere to be found. It is a mystery where these coins have gone. Those caught smuggling will be fined ten times the amount they attempted to smuggle and will also be banished.

EXPORT OF COFFEE AND FIREARMS. There is a great increase in the annual export of coffee from Kwangtung to Hunan Province. Formerly about 50 to 60 coffees were annually sent, but during the last two years it has reached the large total of 300. It is a curious coincidence that modern firearms are to be found everywhere in Hunan and it is surmised that there must be some connection between the two provinces. The Hunan Viceroy has requested his Kwangtung colleague to have every coffee that leaves his province examined to ensure that it does contain a corpse and not firearms.

Good kept-over griffins for the autumn meeting at Shanghai, remarks the N.C. Daily News, are very few and far between, but owners will have a good chance to strengthen their stables at the Horse Bazaar auction. The griffins to be offered are described as an exceptionally good-looking lot. They have been imported by the well-known dealers Ah Chiao and Ma Yu Ling, who are noted for the many winners they have found in their importations.

## THE ORIGIN OF "PIGEON ENGLISH."

"A Griffin" writes to us:—"Since my arrival in Hongkong the jargon known as 'Pigeon English' has interested me very much, but I have never been able to ascertain how it came to be the commercial lingua franca of China, seeing that the English were not the first Europeans to trade with China. What was the language medium through which the other foreigners traded? Can you throw any light on the subject?"

We are not old enough to remember how the Spanish and Portuguese and the Dutch got on in the days before the British traded with China, but suppose they managed as the Portuguese do in Macao to-day, by teaching natives words in constant use and thus forming a "pigeon" language of their own. The supremacy of "pigeon English" in the centres of trade along the China coast must be regarded as a tribute to the aggressiveness of the British.

Our correspondent, and, doubtless, many others, will be interested in the following remarks on the subject which we take from an old book entitled "The Fan Kwei in Canton," written by one of America's pioneer missionaries and published in 1892:—

"Pigeon-English is the well-known name given to that unique language through the medium of which business was transacted and all intercourse exclusively carried on between the 'Western Ocean' foreigners and Canton Chinese. For years after my arrival but three foreign residents were Chinese scholars—namely, Doctor Morrison; the present Sir John Francis Davis, the last Chief of the English East India Company's establishment; and one American, myself—while 'Pigeon-English' had grown up with the early days of foreign intercourse with the port of Canton. It is not difficult to arrive at the creation of this particular and strange language. Foreigners came to Canton for a limited period, and would not or could not apply themselves to the study of so difficult a language as the Chinese, of which even a sufficient for commonplace purposes was not easy to acquire, and if acquired would be useless anywhere else. The local government also placed serious obstacles in the way of learning it, to the length of forbidding a Chinese teacher for giving lessons. This is on the authority of Dr. Morrison, who related to me an instance that took place before I arrived, and he further informed me that for years after his own arrival in 1807 he was obliged, as a protection to his own teacher, to study at night in a room with lights carefully screened.

On the other hand, the shrewd Chinaman succeeded in supplying this absence of the knowledge of his own language by cleverly making himself familiar with sounds of foreign words, and conforming them to his own monosyllabic mode of expression, at the same time using simple Chinese words to express their meaning. This created a language as it may be called, deprived of syntax, without the logic speech, and reduced to its most simple elements. It took firm root, became the conventional medium of intercourse in respect to transactions of enormous value and magnitude, and exists in all its vigour and quaintness to this day. It was undoubtedly an invention of the Chinese, and long anterior to the appearance of the English at Canton in its origin, as may be proved by the admixture of Portuguese and India words still to be found in it, the latter having probably been originally made known by those primary visitors from the western world via India. The English came more than a hundred years after; words from their language were then gradually incorporated, and increased with the disappearance of the Portuguese, who confined themselves to their own growing colony of Macao, until, finally, the former became the principal traders, and thus this language became known as Pigeon-English.

The word 'pigeon' is simply a corruption of 'business,' and with its companion means 'business-English.' Of Portuguese origin we have the most undoubted proof in such words as *mandarin*, from *mandar*, to order; *comprador*, from *compra*, to buy; *joss*, from *Deos*; *ga-tie*, from *padre*; *maskee* from *maskee*, native mind; *la-le-loon* from *ladro*, a thief; *grand chop*, from *grande*, the Portuguese word for 'big' in the district of the East Coast, where they first traded. Of Indian words we have *bazaar*, a market; *Shriff*, money dealer; *chunam*, lime; *fiffin*, luncheon; *go-down*, from *ka-dang*; *lac*, one hundred thousand; *owly*, a labourer; *chi*, a note or letter; *bangalow*, a cottager; *ka-wie*, curry, and others.

Some peculiarities of expression and application of two words constantly used in Pigeon-English may be mentioned. The language was by no means confined to those of foreign birth, it contained quite a vocabulary of words of Chinese origin, it was, in fact, a mixed tongue. 'Chop' for instance, is of perpetual occurrence. It is the same as 'oh,' which signifies literally any 'document.' A shopkeeper's bill is a 'chop,' so is an Imperial edict or a Mandarin's proclamation; a cargo boat is a chop-boat; it does duty also for a promissory note, a receipt, a stamp or seal, a licence for shipping off or to land cargo, a mark for goods, or a permit. 'First quality,' is expressed by 'first chop,' and an inferior according to quality is No. 6, 8, or 10 chop, the words of which are 'What a chop is, send chop, and requiring haste, he is told to go 'chop-chop.' A 'first chop' man speaks for itself, so does 'bad chop man.'

The variety of uses to which the compound word 'chow-chow' is put is almost endless, and in some cases has a directly opposite meaning. For instance, a 'No. 1 chow-chow' thing signifies 'utterly worthless,' but when applied to a breakfast or dinner it means 'unexceptionably good.' A 'chow-chow' cargo is an assorted cargo; a general shop is a 'chow-chow' shop; and provisions of all kinds are classed under the general head of 'chow-chow,' and as may have been remarked in the list of the Factories, one was called the 'Glow-chow' from its being inhabited by diverse Parsees, Moormen, or other natives of India. Although by the Chinese all foreigners were called 'Fan Kwass,' or 'Foreign Devils,' still a distinction of the drollest and most characteristic kind was made between them. The English became 'Red-haired devils,' the Parsees from the custom of shaving their heads were 'White-head devils,' Moormen were simply 'mole devils,' the Dutch became 'Hollan,' the French 'Fat-las-ay,' and the Americans 'Flowery-flag devils.' The Swedes were 'Ray' and the Danes 'Yellow-flag devils.' The Portuguese have never ceased to be 'Seyang kwass,' thus retaining the name first applied to them on their arrival from the 'Western Ocean' (which the words signify), while the descendants of natives of Macao, are 'Omum kwass,' or 'Macao devils' from the Chinese name of the town.

In the Canton bookshops near the Factories was sold a small pamphlet, called 'Devils'

Talk. On the cover was a drawing of a foreigner in the dress of the middle of the last century—a three-cornered hat, coat with wide skirts, breeches, and long stockings, shoes with buckles, lace sleeves, and in his hand a cane. I have now one of these pamphlets before me. It commences thus, 'Yun, and under it is its 'barbarian' definition, expressed in another Chinese word whose sound is 'man.' After many examples of this kind come words of two syllables—thus, 'kum-yat,' with their foreign meaning expressed by two other Chinese characters pronounced 'to-day'—and so on to sentences, for which the construction of the language is peculiarly adapted. This pamphlet, costing a penny or two, was continually in the hands of servants, coolies, and shopkeepers. The author was a Chinaman, whose ingenuity should immortalise him. I have often wondered who the man was who first uttered the 'outlandish tongue' to a current language. Red candles should be burnt on altars erected to his memory, and oblations of tea poured out before his image, placed among the wooden gods which in temples surround the shrine of a deified man of letters.

## CHINA AND WESTERN KNOWLEDGE.

The following letter appeared in the Times a month ago:—

Sir, Dr. Timothy Richard has referred in his recent letter to China's need of Western knowledge. May I crave the hospitality of your columns to announce to others interested in this subject that steps are being taken in Oxford and Cambridge to meet this need? No definite plan has yet been evolved, but a committee has been sitting for some time past to study the question. The plan that is being evolved is educational, not missionary, or University independent of any missionary body, yet in sympathy with their work. It is felt on the one hand that there are many who, while unwilling to subscribe to existing missionary societies, would not be adverse to helping forward Western education in China, and on the other that many missionary bodies would be glad to be relieved of the expense of providing purely secular education and the costly apparatus that modern scientific study requires.

The matter is one of some difficulty, but there is a strong feeling that it would be disastrous both to China and through her to the whole world if she only learnt the materialistic and destructive side of modern thought. If the introduction of modern ideas into China should prove only to result in the destruction of Confucian ethics without the erection of any sufficient substitute, many of us would think that the Boxers were not so far wrong in desiring to keep the West at arm's length. China needs new wisdom and knowledge to lead her through this dangerous period and to reconstruct her thought in harmony with modern knowledge. It is to provide these leaders of China with adequate mental equipment that our best endeavours are needed. China at this juncture needs, and ought to have, the best that the West can give her, and therefore it is the desire of many in both Universities to send out to China skilled teachers for the various departments of Western knowledge. The object of the Oxford and Cambridge Committee is at present to interest the English-speaking public in some scheme that would be of service to China with all that is best in our University education, not solely with its material benefits, but also with its moral and ethical excellence. It was not contemplated that the suggested University should form permanently a foreign settlement in China, but rather that its staff should at a later period be filled by its own students.

I may add that the committee is not oblivious of the fact that if China has much to learn from the West, the West has also much to learn from China, and that educational co-operation would be for their mutual benefit.

Mr. B. H. Hodgkin, of Queen's College, Oxford, and the Rev. Dr. Fosco Jackson, of Jesus College, Cambridge, would be glad to be put into communication with any who are in sympathy with this suggestion.

It is not desired to co-fine this work to Oxford and Cambridge, but the help of members of other Universities will be gladly welcomed.

WILLIAM GASCOTT-OSGILL.  
St. Andrew's House, Herts, Aug. 1.

## JOINT STOCK SHARES.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth say in their weekly share report, dated Hongkong 4th Sept. 1908:—There has been no material change in the general condition of our market during the past week, and business still continues very restricted. Barlev has receded to 23½, and T.T. on London to 19½. Shanghai T.T. remains at 75.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been done in small lots at 87½ and 87½, and close with small buyers at 87½. The London rate has advanced to 278. 10. 0. Nationals are without change at 81½ buyers.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions after touching 74½ have declined and close with sales at 74½. North China continue in request at 74½, and Yangtze at 160. There are sellers of Cantons at the reduced rate of 32½.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Hongkong have firm up and are now in request at 81½. Chinas are still wanted in a small way at 82½.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao's have been looked at 87½ and close steady at the rate. Douglases are easier with sellers at 83½, and China and Manilas continue on offer at 315. Star Ferries (new) are still enquired for at 315, and Shell Transports at 44.

REFINERIES.—Quotations are without change, and there is no business to report.

MINING.—No change is reported in quotations, but Raubs could probably be placed at 37. DOCKS, WHARVES AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have weakened and shares are now procurable at 307. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are firmer with buyers at 346. Shanghai Docks are wanted in the North at 116. 85. Hongkong Wharves, however, have declined to 116. 70 with sellers.

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.—West Point has been looked at 34½, but otherwise no business has been transacted in this section. Humphreys' Estates have declined to 33½ sellers, and Shanghai Lands to 117. Hongkong Hotels are quoted at 80 nominal.

COTTON MILLS.—I was declined to 116. 61; the other Northern Mills are however unchanged. Hongkongs have been looked at 111.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Island Cements have been looked at 310 ex the Indian dividend and 40 cents per share on account of 1908 paid on the 31st ultimo. Electricities have been done at 116½ and Peak Tramways (new) at 32. There are buyers of China Providents at 34, Dairy Farms at 119½, and United Asbestos at 118. China-Borneo are proreable at 110. Ropes at 324. Union Waterworks at 110½, and China Light and Powers at 343. Langkats have advanced in the North to 116. 600 buyers.

## ARDATH TOBACCO CO'S TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES.

## REMAINING OF STOCK AT REDUCED PRICES.

TOBACCO:		Per Tin	OF	55 Cents
ARDATH SPECIAL	1/8 lb	...	...	70
MILD	1/4 lb	...	...	70
MEDIUM	1/4 lb	...	...	70
GOLDEN HONEY DEW	1/4 lb	...	...	45
SUPERB GOLD FLAKE	1/4 lb	...	...	45

CIGARETTES:		Per Tin	OF	55 Cents
STATE EXPRESS, No. 999	1/8 lb	...	...	55
"	1/4 lb	...	...	55
"	1/4 lb	...	...	55
AS'ORTAS	1/8 lb	...	...	100
DE LUXE	1/8 lb	...	...	100

WINEFRED CIGARETTES IN PACKETS OF 20 & 10 TINS L.P. 2 & 5.

## H. PRICE &amp; CO. LTD.

TELEPHONE No. 135. WINE, SPIRIT & CIGAR MERCHANTS.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The report of the Board of Directors to be presented at the ordinary meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's hotel, at noon, on Saturday, the 12th September, is as follows:—

Capital subscribed by the shareholders	\$ 60,000.00
Reserve fund	\$845,975.78
Mortgage debentures	\$24,000.00
Loan, Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation	230,116.23
	1,300,092.01

Working capital of the company \$1,903,092.01

Gentlemen.—In accordance with Section 56 of the Articles of Association, the Directors now beg to submit their report for the half-year ended 30th June, 1908.

## ACCOUNTS.

The profit on working account amounted to \$80,022.30, as compared with \$73,682.23 for the corresponding period of 1907, being an increase of \$7,340.07.

The Profit and Loss Account, including the sum of \$262.17 brought forward from 31st December, 1907, shows a credit balance of \$79,639.63 which the Directors recommend should be apportioned as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 6 per cent. for the half-year	\$36,000.00
transfer to repairs and renewals account	15,000.00
write off furniture and fixtures	1,000.00
write off electric plant	3,500.00
write off steam launch	500.00
carry forward to new account	14,639.63
	\$79,639.63

## DIRECTORS.

Mr. E. Osborne has been granted leave of absence. Dr. J. W. Noble retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

## AUDIT.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe, C.A., and A. O'D. Gourdie, the latter acting for Mr. Jeffries. Messrs. H. U. Jeffries and A. R. Lowe offer themselves for re-election.

J. W. NOBLE,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1908.

## PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1908.

To Bad Debts and Returns	\$ 324.08
To Crown Rent	2,365.83
To Estate	2,385.82
To Fire Insurance	2,919.86
To Debenture Int. on \$500,000 at 3 per cent.	\$15,000.00
Less Returned on Debentures held by Company	2,250.00
	12,750.00
To Interest Account	4,445.50
To Directors' and Auditors' Fees	5,200.00
To Balance to be appropriated as follows:	
To pay a dividend of 6 per cent.	\$36,000.00
To Transfer to Repairs and Renewals	15,000.00
To Write off Furniture and Fixtures	1,000.00
To Write off Electric Plant	3,500.00
To Write off Steam Launch	500.00
To Carry forward to New A/c	14,639.63
	\$79,639.63

By Balance from 31st Dec. 1907 \$49,232.17

Less Dividend at 7 per cent—\$42,000.00	
Less Transfer to Repairs and Renewals A/c	7,000.00
	49,000.00
	\$ 252.17

By Rent of Shops and Office Old Building	\$2,025.00
By Rent of Shops and Office New Building	4,500.00
By Rents Hotel Mansions	21,000.00
	27,525.00

By Dividends on Shares in Public Companies	730.05
By Scrip and Transfer Fees	14.00
By Bad Debts Recovered	65.78
By Profit on Hotel Working Account for the six months ending 30th June, 1908	\$80,622.30
	\$109,795.30

\$ 109,795.30

## REPAIRS AND RENEWALS ACCOUNT.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1908.

To Payment on Account of Repairs and Renewals during the half-year ending 30th June, 1908	\$ 6
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## NOTICES

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters THE MANAGER.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

E. R.

BELLIOS PUBLIC SCHOOL.

THE School will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 8th September.

For further particulars, apply to THE HEADMASTER, Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1265

## WANTED.

A POSITION of Trust in a First Class Hotel. The advertiser is a fluent linguist, speaking French, English, German, Italian, Spanish and Russian, and would be useful for introducing provisions and ships stores to ships in harbour. Excellent references as to character, etc.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1266

## TO LET.

NO. 75, WYNDHAM STREET, 6 ROOMED HOUSE.

Apply to—A. B. AVASIA, Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1267

AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF AIX-LE-CHAPPELLE.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1268

## ORIENTAL HOTEL

TELEPHONE 197.

No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Mrs. M. MATTHEW. Proprietress.

A thoroughly First-Class and Up-to-Date Hotel.

Large and Airy Rooms, affording every comfort to Residents and Tourists.

Table D'Hotel at Separate Tables.

MODERATE RATES.

Telegraphic address: "Orimfort," Hongkong.

For Particulars, apply to—C. FRERICHES, Manager, Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1268

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

For SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN."

Captain Roach, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at 2 P.M.

A reduction of 20 per cent. on First Class Fares to Foocow, will be made during the Month of September.

For Freight or Passage apply to DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co., General Managers, Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1269

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamship

"ARRATOON APCAR."

Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd., Agents, Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1270



HONGKONG-NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

For NEW YORK AND BOSTON VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (with liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

SS. "INDRAMAYO" On 21st Sept., 5 P.M.

For Freight and Further Information, Apply to—SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents, Hongkong, 5th September, 1908. 1271

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS and CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT is now ready and contains—

Epitome of the Week's News.

Leading Articles.

The Olympic Games.

Japanese Finance.

The Expansion of Armaments.

Piracy on the West River.

Random Reflections.

Chinese Lady sent to Gaol.

Hongkong Sanitary Board.

Supreme Court.

The Cholera on the "Arizotom Apcar."

The Collapse of Buildings in the Typhoon.

Alleged Armed Robbery near Sailing.

The "Boatman of a Vain" at Amoy.

China's Export Trade.

Proposed Emergency Volunteer Corps.

Improved Telephone Communication.

Canton.

Macao.

Improvements at Macao.

Hongkong.

The Prohibition of Torture in China.

Commercial.

Shipping.

Extra copies 30 cents each, Cash.

Copies can be posted from the Office to addresses sent, including postage 34 cents each, or \$1 Cash for three copies.

Subscription: \$12 per annum, payable in advance; postage \$2.

## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE FOURTH MEETING of the Season will be held at Happy Valley, TODAY (SATURDAY), 5th September, 1908, commencing at 4 P.M.

The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey or Gymkhana Club.

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price.

The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

Post entries will be accepted for event No. 5, REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1254

## HONGKONG CLUB.

## NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-five Debentures (1896) of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on WEDNESDAY, the 30th September, 1908, will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE at 11 o'clock A.M. on SATURDAY, the 19th September, 1908.

Bearers of Debentures are invited to attend the Drawing.

By Order, JAMES CRAIK, Acting Secretary, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1255

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, on SATURDAY, the 19th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Manager together with a Statement of Accounts to the 31st June, 1908.

THE TRANSFER COVENS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 19th September; both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LARPAIK & CO., General Managers, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1257

## HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 5.30 P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of Electing Officers-bearers for the ensuing year, &c.

DAVID WOOD, Acting Hon. Secretary, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 1259

## NOTICE.

ALL PARTIES having PAYMENTS to make to, or CLAIMS against the estate of Mr. JOE. THYEN, deceased, late of Hankow, are requested to send full Particulars to the undersigned, not later than SUNDAY, 20th September s.c.

H. LINDMEYER, Executor, Hankow, 20th August, 1908. 1255

## FRENCH LESSONS.

FRENCH TAUGHT entirely by Conversation and without translation by a Frenchman (a Teacher in Government Schools) and ENGLISH LESSONS by an English Lady.

Apply by letter to—R. E., Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 13th November, 1906. 1030

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to notify that the CHU KWONG LAM Firm with all its Branches has been DISPOSED OF to Mr. UN-OL-YU, who will undertake to settle all and sundry of the liabilities connected therewith.

The undersigned therefore refuses to hold himself responsible for any debts old or new contracted by the aforesaid Firm.

CHU SHU NAM, Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 1251

## FOR SALE AT THE BEGINNING OF 1909.

A COMPLETE PLANT of SUGAR MACHINERY Capable of Dealing with 2,000 Gallons Juice per hour, comprising:

1. Three Roller Mill 36" by 72" with Hydraulic on back roll and having Cane and Magas Carriers complete.

Horizontal Single Cylinder Engine 48" by 28" and Cast Steel Gearing.

1. Triple 4 H.P. of 2,500 square feet heating surface with Vacuum Pump rack to double the requirements to take a Vacuum Pan, if necessary.

1. Juice Heater of 300 square feet heating surface.

8 Clarifiers of 600 Gallons each on platform supported by C.I. Columns.

4 Filter Presses 25 inches square with 31 Chambers each.

2 Elevators with Copper Coils &c.

The above as supplied by Messrs. McOnie Harvey (The Harvey Engineering Co.) Glasgow in 1901.

8 Oil Jacketed Open Boiling Pans (Millers Patent) for making Muscovado or Concrete Sugar without Molasses residue.

2 Shilling Boilers working at a pressure of 160 lbs. per square inch, with one circular furnace, and fan for induced draught heating surface each 3,610 square feet, grate surface 95 square feet.

1 Overhead Crane, for Mill and Engine equal to a lift of 15 tons.

1 Electric Lighting Plant.

Factory Building 108 feet long and 30 feet wide in two spans of steel girder columns with corrugated galvanized iron roof and ends.

The Plant works with magass fuel alone except for raising Steam.

The Factory can be seen at work on Nova Scotia Estate, Perak, Federated Malay States, at any time during the next five months after which time Cane Cultivation is to be stopped as the Estate has been planted throughout with Rubber.

The removal of the Factory and Machinery can be done by the Sellers, who will, if so desired, arrange to supervise re-erection, in which case a guarantee of working will be given.

Apply to—THE STRAITS SUGAR CO., LD., 27, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

JOHN TURNER, Penang, Straits Settlements, Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 1231

## INTIMATIONS

## WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE on the Peak or Lower Levels from December, 1908 to March 1909, or longer.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press Office," Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1255

## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned beg to notify their Customers and the General Public that they have REMOVED to No. 27, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, opposite the F. & O. Co.'s Office.

A new variety of ARTISTIC PICTORIAL POST CARDS, ASIATIC and FOREIGN POSTAGE STAMPS and all Philatelic Goods are now exhibited at their Show-Room, and a Great Assortment of MANILLA, CIGARS and CIGARETTES, as well as NOVELTY ALBUMS, &c., &c., are for Sale at moderate prices.

GRACA & CO., 27, Des Vœux Road, Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 1021

## JUST ARRIVED.

AMERICA'S LEADING W.B. CORSET.

GREAT DEMAND FOR LONG WAIST.

ERECT FORM AND NUFORM.

HOOSAIN-ALI & Co., 14, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 651

A LING & CO., 19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL (Next to Messrs. KUHN & KOMOR).

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS STORE.

Photographic Goods of every Description in Stock.

Developing and Printing Undertaken.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1907. 730

A TACK & CO., 24, DES VŒUX ROAD, CENTRAL.

JUST LANDED.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF CAMERAS AND PAGE'S PAPERS, &c., &c.

Kindly Come and Inspect our New Stock.

DEVELOPING AND PRINTING UNDERTAKEN.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1908. 61

SINGON & CO., IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Cokes Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchandlers. 35 & 37, HING LOONG STREET, (2nd Street, west of Central Market) Telephone No. 516. 680

M. THOMAS, Codes A.B.C. 5th Edition, Lieber's Private Codes. 14, SOUTH STREET, FINCHLEY, LONDON, E.C.

GENERAL EXPORT AND IMPORT MERCHANT, Buying, Selling and Shipping at lowest possible rates. Machinery made a speciality and estimated given free on application. 17

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY Popular English Manufacturers. In all Hoses and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to .558, at 45, 47 and 49, 50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 739

SIEN TING SURGEON DENTIST, No. 10, DAUGHTER STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE. Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 21st September, 1905. 575

PRIVATE BOARD AND RESIDENCE MESS. GILL ANDERS

"CLAREMONT," 3 & 4, KENNEDY ROAD, Hongkong, 9th February, 1907. 563

SANG MOW, BATTAN AND GRASS FURNITURE MAKER.

CHAIRS, TABLES, SETTEES & LONG CHAIRS.

BAMBOO-BLEND, MATTINGS in all colours on Sale.

All Orders receive prompt attention.

59A, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 20th February, 1908. 401

THE GRAND HOTEL, DIVISION STREET, KOBE.

FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS. Situated in close proximity to the Harbour and Railway Station.

BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

F. DOMBALE, M. MAILLE, Proprietaires, Hongkong, 27th August, 1908. 83

## TO LET

SHAMEN, CANTON.

ROOMS, TO LET, Suitable for Offices or Dwelling.

Apply to—POWELL GRANT, 1244 Canton, 31st August, 1908.

## TO LET.

"GLENWOOD" CANNON ROAD, suitable for a Boarding house or Club. Containing 26 Rooms.

2, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, facing the Parade Ground.

C. M. S. PEAK BUNGALOW, Mount Kellat, Furnished, From 1st October, 1908 to 30th June 1909. Rent \$100 a month and taxes.

OFFICES in Bank Buildings, Top Floor, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, Fine Offices and Dwelling Rooms.

No. 15, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Top Floor, (over Caldbeck MacGregor).

OFFICES in Queen's Road Central, BEILIOS TERRACE HOUSES, ROBINSON ROAD.

No. 8, DUDDELL STREET Shop, No. 2, DES VŒUX VILLAS (Peak).

Apply to—LINTSEAD & DAVIS, 3rd Floor, Alexander Building, Hongkong, 10th August, 1908. 89

## TO LET.

FIRST FLOOR of No. 6, Queen's Road, Central, comprising Six Large Rooms and Outhouses, suitable for business Premises or Dwelling, lately occupied by FRED. SCHNEIDER.

Apply to—DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd., Hongkong, 7th April, 1908. 96

## TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 54, DUDDELL STREET.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 823

## TO LET.

OFFICES in ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Apply—SECRETARY, A. S. Watson & Co., Limited, Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 91

## TO LET.

COAL YARD. Immediate Possession. A PORTION of the COMPOUND of Marine Lot No. 42, Wanchoi, Praya East, facing the Sea, used for Storing Coal, formerly occupied by Messrs. CHIT CHONG & Co., Coal Merchants.

Apply to—N. MOLDY & CO., 54, 56, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1215

## TO LET.

ONE OFFICE ROOM, Third Floor, New Praya 2, opposite Murray Place.

Apply to—SCHULDT & CO., Hongkong, 28th July, 1908. 1013

## TO LET.

4-ROOMED HOUSES in Kowloon at Moderate Rentals.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE AND FINANCE CO., LD., Hongkong, 15th August, 1908. 1018

## TO LET.

DEBBINGTON, Peak Road, below L.R.C. Tennis Courts. From 1st September s.c. The Property is also FOR SALE.

For Particulars apply to—C. SCHROETER, Care of GARRARD, BOWEN & Co., King's Buildings, 3rd Floor, Hongkong, 8th August, 1908. 1164

## TO LET.

THE ROOMS on the first floor of No. 34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, (opposite the General Post Office). The Rooms are light, spacious and well ventilated. Very moderate rent. Immediate Possession.

Apply to—YEE SANG FAT & CO., Same address, Hongkong, 28th January, 1907. 270

## TO LET.

FROM 1st MAY

KOWLOON MARINE LOT 43, Yauwatt, Area 55,200 square feet and with 255 feet Sea Frontage. Especially suited for Storage of Coal, Timber, &c.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LD., Hongkong, 18th January, 1908. 221

## TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wong Nei Chong Road.

A HOUSE in RYDON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE GODOWNS and No. 16B, Des Vœux Road next to the Hongkong House.

WATKINS in MONTROSE TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 89

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A HOUSE in WONG NEI CHONG ROAD.

A HOUSE in RYDON TERRACE, No. 10, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor.

"HATHERLEIGH," Conduit Road, OFFICES in YORK BUILDING, GODOWNS in PRAYA EAST, BLUE GODOWNS and No. 16B, Des Vœux Road next to the Hongkong House.

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Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LD., Hongkong, 1st September, 1908. 89

## INSURANCES

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1907 £13,114,624.

I. Authorized Capital.....£3,000,000  
Subscribed Capital.....2,750,000  
Paid-up Capital.....687,500 0 0  
II. Fire Funds.....3,095,374 15 7

The Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 21st July, 1908. 1019

THE GLORUS INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

CARLOWITZ & Co., Hongkong, 13th August 1906. 23

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship "NAM-SANG," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 5th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers, Hongkong, 3rd September, 1908. 16

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS" COMPAGNIES DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. "Dordogne Anam," from Havre ex s.s. "Dordogne," from Bordeaux ex s.s. "Ville de Lorient" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless intimation is received from the Consignee before NOON, TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 7th September, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges. All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th Sept., or they will not be recognized. All damaged packages will be examined on arrival, the 7th Sept., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. MALIN, Acting Agent, Hongkong, 31st August, 1908. 2

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. "Victoria."

From Australia ex s.s. "Himalaya."

From Calcutta, ex s.s. "Borneo."

From Persian Gulf ex B. I. S. N. & H. P. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 8th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

F. J. ABBOTT, Acting Superintendent, Hongkong, 2nd September, 1908. 1

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENVENUE" FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 10th



# MERRYWEATHERS' HOSE.

"Dub Sub" (double substance) Brand—Hand-woven Canvas, Oak Bark Tanned to prevent rot. Specially suitable for Climate of China.

The Best Hose is the Cheapest.

MERRYWEATHERS caution all Buyers against imitations. See that the name as well as the brand is on every length.

Write for "Hints on Hose," No. 284.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS, 63, Long Acre, W.C., London.

908-2

# THORNE'S OLD VAT



THIS VAT WAS STARTED BY THE LATE ROBERT THORNE OF GREENOCK AND HAS BEEN SOLD SINCE 1851.

# SCOTCH WHISKY.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONG KONG, CHINA & MANILLA. A. S. WATSON & CO. LTD.

# Cunliffe, Russell & Co.

10 & 12, Place de la Bourse, PARIS. SECURITIES issued by European Gov'ts and Municipalities offering prospects of immense returns.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the world, offer advantages absolutely unobtainable elsewhere. Bonds guaranteed. Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers checked after every drawing. Results of Drawings in English. Holders of drawn Bonds advised at once. Prizes collected free of charge. Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted on Premium Bonds. Services continue until Bonds drawn. All transactions confidential.

# SANTAL MIDY

These tiny Capsules—superior to Copaluba, Cubebs, and Injections—cure the same diseases as these drugs in forty-eight hours without inconvenience.

# GRIMAULT'S SYRUP

OF HYPO-PHOSPHITE OF LIME. Prescribed in France for the last 30 years. It retains its reputation for CONSUMPTION, OBSTINATE COUGHS, COLDS, DISEASES OF THE CHEST, LUNGS, AND BRONCHIAL TUBES.

# MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all irregularities. Thousands of Ladies keep a box of Stearns' Pills in the house, so that the sign of any irregularity of the System is shown and can be eliminated. These pills are known as "the French Pills" and are sold in all the principal cities of the world.

# CLARKE'S PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Disorders of the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gonorrhea, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

# KEATING'S LOZENGES

CURE THE WORST COUGH. SOLD IN BOTTLES EVERYWHERE.

# A CRIPPLED FIRE-OFFICIAL, CURED OF AGONISING NERVE PAINS, NUMBNESS AND DEBILITY BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Mr. G. F. Weston, head foreman of the Byalla Fire Station, Bombay, has seen eighteen years' service in India. It is not surprising therefore that, as a result of this arduous occupation, he fell victim to severe Sciatica some years ago. Cured of the Sciatica by a surgical operation, this debilitating disease left him an emaciated, nerve-tortured wreck, until Dr. Williams' Pink Pills dispelled his pains, built up his nerves, and set him on his feet, once again a strong, vigorous man. It may be added—exceedingly grateful man. "Although I have to expose myself to heat and cold and wet in the course of my duty," said Mr. Weston, "and frequently, after a fire, am obliged to ride



home on the Engine wet through to the skin, since my restoration by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People fifteen months ago I have never had any return of the pains, so I can safely say that my cure is a permanent one. "I was at the beginning of 1908 that I had this severe attack of Sciatica," continued Mr. Weston. "The doctor used to inject Morphine every twenty-four hours to ease the awful pain. One day he broke the injecting needle in the back of my leg, and I had to go into Hospital, where the needle was removed, and at the same time the nerve of my leg was stretched as a case for the Sciatica. My normal weight is 15 stone 6 lbs. but when I got up from bed after this operation I weighed only 12 stone. My afflicted leg especially had become very thin and weak. I was also troubled with numbness and twitches of the nerves of the leg—the sensation known as 'pins and needles'—and there were neuralgic pains in the ankle, just as if some one were gripping and wrenching it with a pair of wrenches and then letting it go. "Having been greatly benefited and strengthened by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills after a previous attack of Sciatica some years before, I now began to take these Pills again, with the result that I speedily recovered strength and weight, putting on flesh at an average of 1 lb. per day. The neuralgic pains, as well as the numbness and twitching of the leg disappeared, and after taking these Pills for some time longer I became my former strong self again, recovering all the weight I had lost during my illness. Health-bracing my system Dr. Williams' Pink Pills restored my appetite, which formerly had been very poor. I am quite willing that my testimony regarding their efficacy should be published. "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are the most celebrated Nerve Tonic in the world. They build up the nerves and revitalize the system of the body. They are a rich, red blood tonic which they make carries health to all parts of the system. This is why they have cured thousands of sufferers from Anæmia, Debility, Sciatica, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Headaches, Malaria, Paralysis, Beri-Beri, Pimples, Boils and Skin Disorders. Women suffering from the ailments which afflict their sex between youth and middle-age find them of especial value, and men broken down by overwork, excessive or residence in unhealthy climates are speedily restored by their use. Obtainable at most shops where medicines are sold, and also direct from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Cavanaugh Bridge, Singapore, who send 6 bottles for \$8 or one bottle for 1.50 post free to any address.

# AMERICA AND JAPAN.

VIEW OF THE LATE MR. D. W. STEVENS.

H.E. Baron Kogo Takahira, the Japanese Ambassador to the United States has written an interesting article on the late Mr. D. W. Stevens, who was for many years adviser to the Korean Government, and met his death last year at San Francisco by the hands of Korean assassins. The Minister writes: "Perhaps the best evidence of Mr. Stevens' loyalty to America and Japan is furnished by a letter he wrote while in Tokyo to a distinguished officer of the American Navy just before he started on his ill-fated trip to Washington. A copy of the letter has been handed to me, and I have been authorized to use it. It is as follows: "Tokyo, December 24, 1907.

"My dear— "Your letter of November 19th, addressed to me at Seoul, followed me to Tokyo, whither I have come on my way home. I shall probably leave some time before the middle of January, and therefore, if all goes well, it will not be long after the arrival of this letter before I shall have the pleasure of meeting you personally.

"You have already noticed, of course, that the departure of the fleet from Hampton Roads has been made the occasion of comment by a number of prominent officials and journalists in Japan. These expressions of opinion were elicited in response to requests from the United States, and are a true reflex of the views on these matters expressed on all sides in this country.

"Apropos of Japanese opinion on this subject you say that you observe that the Japanese press has been very quiet of late, and that you assume the same attitude, as only harm can be done by one newspaper comments. A true word by one never spoken. But in the interest of historical accuracy it should be remembered that most of the silly talk which at first befogged this perfectly proper and natural development of American naval policy did not come from Japanese sources. The disquieting rumors which flew about in such abundance when the proposed movement of the fleet was first reported were under American and European date-lines. They were repeated naturally in the Japanese press, as were also the indiscreet remarks of certain perfervid American patriots, and this resulted in something like the retrograde discounts on the part of one or two sensational newspapers in Japan. The Japanese press, as a whole, however, the press which really represents intelligent public opinion, was never anything else but quiet. I am inclined to emphasize this point somewhat, because, although it may seem now to possess only remnant interest, the impression seems to remain, and apparently you share it, that the

announcement of the transfer of the fleet to the Pacific was greeted by a jingoistic outburst in Japan. Nothing could be more diametrically opposed to the facts. The surmise concerning hostile designs, possibly implied by the action on the part of the American Government, as I have said before, came from other sources. They were repeated in Japan, but with incredulity and amazement. There was no reason why it should have been otherwise. The friendship of Japan for America, and by this I mean the friendship of the great masses of the people, is a traditional feeling, having its origin in the unique circumstances which first brought the two countries into contact with each other, and strengthened to an unusual degree by the unvaryingly considerate, and sometimes even altruistically friendly, attitude of the United States. It is a deeper and a more genuine feeling than that customarily expressed in the honeyed phrases of diplomatic intercourse. I do not think that this is thoroughly comprehended in America, even in circles usually well informed regarding our foreign relations. And I am quite certain that many of the rest of our countrymen, especially some of those in the Philippines, would be the better for an elementary course in Oriental history. There would then, perhaps, be less of a tendency on their part to 'imagine strange things'.

"The thing most to be apprehended is that large though our ignorance, we may sacrifice one of the most valuable assets which we possess in the East, the friendly and affectionate friendship of Japan. Wholly unfounded as apprehensions regarding her political aspirations may now seem, and, but for the less surely, lead us into an attitude which cannot fail to retard the development of the great interests we possess in the Oriental, interests which need never clash with hers and which will gain much by the continuance of the intimate relations at present existing between the two countries. This is especially true of possible action with reference to immigration. You say there can be no war unless possibly it comes from irritation on the part of the Japanese regarding restriction of immigration, which some people seem to demand. You may rest assured that there will be no war on that account. But supposing that the desire and the purpose of the persons to whom you allude is carried into effect without regard to the feelings of the masses of Japan, it would be self-deception to expect that the Japanese people will continue to entertain for us the same cordial friendship and belief in our good-will which at present exist. War, as our President has well said, is unthinkable and would be a catastrophe. There is no arriving at peace on the part of Japan, as seems to be thought in some circles which should be better informed, that would ever make it possible under any circumstances save of aggression or attack, which are also unthinkable. There would be no open breach of friendly relations even, but American influence in Japan would lessen to the disappearing point; and beyond doubt the outward amenities of international intercourse would still be scrupulously observed, but would cease to enjoy the advantages which our unique connection with the affairs of Japan has hitherto given us. And it goes without saying that the loss of our dear European friends would like nothing better than to see us do what they could to increase this misapprehension. It seems to me that the events of the past few months have clearly shown a desire on the part of some of them to embroil the two countries.

"I have been speaking, of course, of the probable results of the passage of an exclusion bill by Congress. The immigration question, as any one at all familiar with the subject knows, presents a difficult problem. But one solution is conceivable to both parties can be found, and there is no good reason why both of them should not deal with the matter in a spirit of mutual accommodation and good-will. I am confident that such a solution will be reached. But should Congress take the bits between its teeth and pass an exclusion bill, there is no amount of sugar which can sweeten that pill to the Japanese palate. There will, as before said, be no war, and the Philippines and Hawaiian Islands will be as safe from attack then as they have always been; but the warm regard for America which has hitherto been one of the salient features of Japan's international relation will be transformed into a wall of chilly reserve which, I fear, will last for many years to come.

"Pardon me, my dear— if I appear to be plying the part of a male Cassandra; but believe me, it is not without good reason. I date back, you know, to the days of Bingham, and those were not a very far removed from the days of Perry and Townsend Harris; and I have seen the time which great friendships strengthened by repeated proofs of mutual friendship by the United States for this most progressive and receptive among the nations of the East. Coincident with that, I have witnessed the growth of the firm belief on the part of the people of Japan that the American Government and people are more than friends in the hidden and formal sense of diplomatic usage, but sincere friends upon whose fraternal sympathy and regard they could always rely in the settlement of their perplexing problems created by their natural and legitimate national aspirations. It seems to me, therefore, especially regrettable that the warmth of this feeling, so useful to us in the fulfillment of our own reasonable ambitions in the Orient—even if we regard it from a wholly selfish standpoint—should be cooled by action on our part. Above all does this seem a pity when such action is the result of apprehension of dangers largely illusory, but which, even at the worst, can be avoided by the exercise of forbearance and practical good sense.

"Knowing how deeply interested you are in these matters, I have not hesitated to speak without reserve; and at the same time have no objection to your making whatever use of this letter you may think worth while.

"With best wishes and in the hope of seeing you soon.

"Yours faithfully,  
"D. W. Stevens."

Mr. Stevens was not the bloodless type of diplomat which the world knows in fiction. He was a warm-hearted, generous gentleman, who believed in mutual trustfulness, mutual helpfulness and unswerving honesty. When he was confronted by the Korean who had shot him, he forgave him, because of the ignorance which had inspired the act, thus observing the Christian example of that One who gave Christianity to the world. "You poor, ignorant man! I do not blame you for shooting me," he told the man, "because you do not understand." Nothing could have been more sublime, but it was in keeping with the entire life. There are few who know that he was the mainstay of his sisters; for by his devotion to them was his thing to be hawked about for the public to admire, but a natural duty which deep affection made light.

graduates of His Majesty and of the entire Japanese people for the magnificent work which Mr. Stevens performed. It is of interest to a son of Japan it is a pleasure to me as he cannot be recalled, to add my warmest of thankfulness to those which have been placed upon his tomb, and here to give testimony to what he accomplished for humanity.

# CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. Sixth September, 12th Sunday after Trinity. Holy Communion (7.30 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) (Full Choir). Responses, Psalms, Venite, Alleluia, Psalms, of the 6th morning; To Domine Salvum in F. Benedictus, Gloria in G. Anthem. "God is a Spirit," Bennett. Holy Communion (12 noon). Kyrie, Adagio in F. Hymns, 293 and 160. N.B.—Psalms 31, 103, 137, 147, 21, 22 and 27 in union. 31 Verses 1, 2, 9, 16, 17, 21, 22 and 27 in union. Responses, Psalms, of the 6th evening (7.45 p.m.). Magnificat, Gloria (7th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Haverdall (7th evening); Hymns, 280, 249 and 27.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Preacher for September—Rev. A. Buxton. 11 a.m. Worship. Hymns 379, 193 and 103. Chorus, Anthem "Seek Ye the Lord." 6 p.m. Worship. Hymns 2, 423, 219 and 254; Psalm 103.

St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, to-morrow, the Holy Communion will be administered at address, at 6 p.m.; at 8 a.m. attended, weather permitting, by the Church parade party of the Company, Middlesex Regiment. Evening Prayer and Sermon at 6 p.m. Offertories on behalf of the Church Maintenance Fund which is considerably in debt to the Treasurer.

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# BRIEFLESS BARRISTERS.

"There is considerable truth," writes "A Justice of the Peace," in Judge Edge's statement that "there are many well-qualified barristers who are not earning as much as bricklayers." Roughly speaking, there are about 3,000 counsel whose names are to be found in the Law List; and of these probably 1,500 are actually engaged in the practice of the law. Of the 1,500 it is doubtful whether more than two per cent. make an income exceeding £1,000 a year; 20 per cent. may see from £500 to £100 a year; the rest of twelve months' work; whilst the remaining 70 per cent. either fail to clear expenses or to have the slightest margin for livelihood. I know personally several barristers of more than twenty years' standing whose net income is smaller than that of many an artisan, and more than one who would gladly change incomes with a bricklayer. And matters are getting worse. During the last two years legal incomes have sunk at least 30 per cent., a fact which scores of feebooks painfully demonstrate.

As your teeth are wanted to last—for years to come—begin now to use.

# Calvert's Tooth Powder

However perfect your teeth may naturally be, they still require, and will well repay, the slight trouble and the short time you should daily give to their care.

The regular use of Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder is a complete antiseptic cleansing, helps the toothbrush to do its work easily, pleasantly, and thoroughly, and thus assists your own efforts towards keeping the teeth in the best possible condition.

Sold by Local Chemists and Stores. F. C. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

# MAKES THE SKIN SOFT AS VELVET. "Garnol"

Redness, Heat, Irritation, Tan, and SOFT, SMOOTH, AND WHITE ALL THE YEAR ROUND. Delightfully COOLING & REFRESHING. BOTTLES 1/6, 2/6 and 3/6 each. M.B.E.H.A.M. & SONS, Cheltenham.

# DAVID COBSAR & SON'S

MERCHANT NAVY NAVY BOILED LONG FLAX RELIANCE CROWN TARPOLING. ARNOLD, KARBURG & CO. Sole Agents.

# SAINT-RAPHAEL

# TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable. Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Consequence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals. Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark: (1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS. (2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar. CONFANQUE DE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).

AGENTS: CALBECK, MACGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

# PREMIUM BONDS

We are the largest Dealers in the world in these attractive securities. WHAT ARE THESE BONDS? They are high-class and absolutely safe securities, payable to bearer, issued by the various Governments and Municipalities of Europe; they are redeemable at periodical drawings, either with Cash Premiums varying from £40 to £40,000, or, at the very least, at their full nominal value.

EASY PAYMENTS. We sell these Bonds singly or in combinations of the most advantageous ones, payable by convenient Monthly Instalments ranging from 15s. to £20. Write for Handbook, sent post free. NEWVILLE, Glyn & Co., Bankers, 3, Rue de la Bourse, PARIS (France).



# BORDEN'S "GOLD SEAL" CONDENSED MILK

MADE by the ORIGINATORS OF CONDENSED MILK who for 30 YEARS have devoted all their energies to the production of the HIGHEST QUALITY SANITARY MILK in which GAIL BORDEN was the Pioneer. A fact worthy of your consideration.

Stands Supreme for PURITY, RICHNESS AND FLAVOUR. WARRANTED TO KEEP LONGER THAN MILK OF ANY OTHER MANUFACTURE.

CONNELL BROS. COMPANY, Sole Importers. Hongkong, 21st August, 1908.

# SHACKELL'S "SEAL" RED PRINTING INK

IS ABSOLUTELY THE BRIGHTEST RED ON THE MARKET. SAMPLE GRATIS. SHACKELL EDWARDS & CO., LTD. PRINTING INK MAKERS. ESTABLISHED 1783.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, RED LION PASSAGE, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C. Hongkong, 16th October, 1907.

# GREAT BARGAINS BY OCEAN MAIL. PEACH'S TABLE DAMASK

See the recognised Guide to Window Decorations. 500 Illustrations. Sent FREE. Ideal Home Decorations at DIRECT LOW PRICES. We make Lace and Net Curtains above common places also Damask, Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Laidies and Gent's Underwear, Tailoring, Boots and Shoes. FURNITURE LIST.—Special Knockdown Make for Shipping. Reliable British Make. For 54 years admitted the best for lasting service. See List of FURNITURE HOUSES.

MARVELLOUS PARCEL 10 Dinner and 22/6 Half Parcel 11/6 Postage. 2 White Damask Table Cloths 2 yds. by 2 Half Beached Table Cloths, hand-woven, 2 yds. wide pattern 10 yards. 2 White Damask Table Cloths, special make, 2 Irish Cambric Tea Cloths, hand-embroidered and drawn thread. 2 Handkerchiefs, 60 ins. long, 54 ins. wide, 2 Handkerchiefs, 60 ins. long, 54 ins. wide, hand-embroidered and drawn thread.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICE

FOR	DATE
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Lightning
Manila	Yuenan
Bombay, India via Tutuorin	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents)	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.	Saturday, 5th, 10.00 A.M.
Manila	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, YAMAGUCHI, MANZUKE (B.C.)	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail, Extra Postage 10 cents)	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Haiphong	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Hobart and Pictou	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Ningpo and Shanghai	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Quang Chow Wan	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Tamsui	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Hobart and Pictou	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
(Swatow, Amoy, Foochow and Shanghai)	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Sandakan	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Kuala Lumpur	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Keelung, Miji, Kala, Yokohama, Shimizu, Yokohama, Honolulu, and San Francisco	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Bombay	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
EUROPE, S.C. India via Tutuorin	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 11.00 A.M. to Noon Extra Postage 10 cents)	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Chiofoo and Tientsin	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila, Yap, Friedrich Wilhelm, Simpson, Herbert, Matupi, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
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(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Keelung, Shanghai Miji, Kobe, Shimizu, Yokohama, Victoria and Seattle, Singapore, Penang and Colombo, Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Id., Osktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
(Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail Extra Postage 10 cents)	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.
Manila	Sunday, 6th, 11.00 A.M.

BY ROYAL WARRANT

THERE IS NONE BETTER  
"CANADIAN CLUB"  
WHISKY

TO BE HAD AT

H. RUTTONJEE &amp; SON.

WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1907.

報新外中港香  
CHUNG NGOI SAN PO  
(Chinese Daily Press)

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best  
Advertising medium among the  
Native Community.  
Established for over FIFTY YEARS  
Circulates largely throughout Southern China  
Indo-China, etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can  
be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Voeux Road  
Central, Hongkong; 131, Fleet Street, London  
or from the different Agents.  
Documents translated from or into Chinese  
or Colloquial Chinese.

MESSRS. FALCONER &amp; CO.'S REGISTER.

September 4th.

Barometer 9 A.M. 29.55 Therm. (Wetbulb) 9 A.M. 79

Barometer 1 P.M. 29.77 Therm. (Wetbulb) 1 P.M. 80

Barometer 4 P.M. 29.75 Therm. (Wetbulb) 4 P.M. 80

Thermom. 9 A.M. 83 Therm. Maximum 86

Thermom. 1 P.M. 84 Therm. Minimum over

Thermom. 4 P.M. 84

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE HONGKONG

WEEKLY PRESS, January to June

1908, With Index. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"

Office.

—Hongkong 23rd July 1908

TO-DAY.  
Gymkhana Meeting, Happy Valley, 4 p.m.

## COMMERCIAL.

## EXCHANGE

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

September 4th.

ON LONDON—

Telegraphic Transfer 100/10

Bank Bills on demand 100/10

Bank Bills at 30 days sight 100/10

Bank Bills at 4 months sight 100/10

Creditor, at 4 months sight 100/10

Documentary Bills 4 months sight 100/10

ON PARIS—

Bank Bills on demand 222 1/2

Creditor, at 4 months sight 222 1/2

ON GERMANY—

Bank Bills on demand 18 1/2

ON NEW YORK—

Bank Bills on demand 42 1/2

Creditor, at 60 days sight 42 1/2

ON BOMBAY—

Telegraphic Transfer 133

Bank on demand 133 1/2

ON CALCUTTA—

Telegraphic Transfer 133

Bank on demand 133 1/2

ON SHANGHAI—

Bank at sight 75

Private, 30 days sight 75 1/2

ON KIOHAMA—On demand 75 1/2

On Manila, On demand 75 1/2

ON SINGAPORE—On demand 75 1/2

ON BATAVIA—On demand 106

ON HONGKONG—On demand 106 p.m.

ON SAIGON—On demand 106 p.m.

ON BANGKOK—On demand 106 p.m.

SOYABEANS, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.15

GOLD DOLLAR, 100 fine, per ounce \$37.75

SILVER, per oz. 23 1/2

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Chinese 10 cents pieces 700 discount

Hongkong 20 " 5.80

" 10 " 5.80

## OPIUM.

September 3rd.

Quotations are—

Malwa New 1020/1080 per picul

Malwa Old 1020/1080

Malwa V. Old 1020/1080

Persian fine quality 800

Persian extra fine 800

Peking New 1030 per chest

Peking Old 1030

Siam New 1025

Siam Old 1025

## VESSELS EXPECTED.

## THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P.M. str. Siberia will be due to arrive

in Hongkong, with the American Mail, to-

morrow at 11 a.m.

## THE GERMAN MAIL.

The I.G.M. str. Luetow carrying the

German Mails with dates from Berlin of the

12th ult., left Colombo on the 20th ult. p.m.,

and may be expected here on or about 9th inst.

The I.G.M. str. Dreyer left Kobe via

Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 31st ult. p.m.,

and may be expected here on or about 8th inst.

The I.G.M. str. Prinz W. left Sydney on

the 28th ult. at 9 p.m., and may be expected

here on or about the 18th inst.

## THE INDIAN MAIL.

The Indo-China str. Chongyong left Calcutta

for this port via the Straits on the 18th ult.,

and may be expected here on or about 12th inst.

## THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The C.P.R. str. Empress of China left

Vancouver on the 29th ult. p.m. for Hongkong

via the usual ports of call.

## MERCANTILE STEAMERS.

The N.G.L. str. Coppi left Singapore for this

port on the 30th ult., and may be expected here

to-day.

The N.Y.K. str. Totomi Maru (Bombay Line)

left Singapore for this port on the 31st ult.,

and is expected here to-morrow.

The N.Y.K. str. Kamakura Maru (European

Line) left Singapore for this port on the 2nd

inst., and is expected here on the 7th inst.

The str. Monmouthshire left Singapore on

the 2nd inst., and is due here on or about the

9th inst.

The C.P.R. str. Monticello left Vancouver on

the 18th ult. a.m. for Hongkong via the usual

ports of call.

The E. &amp; A. str. Empress left Sydney on the

29th ult. for this port (via Queensland Ports,

Timor and Manila).

The str. Inverleith left Seattle on the 3rd ult.

for Hongkong via ports.

The str. Craigvar left Seattle for Hongkong

via ports on the 26th ult.

The str. Saint Patrick left New York on the

28th July, for Hongkong via ports.

## STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL.

Ang. 12th—Austria, 15th—Inverleith, Pera,

Silesia (Ger.), 19th—Benduran, Bombay

Maru, Pathan, Lakshmi, 22nd—Adonis,

Ulrich Maru, Livorno, Ville de la Océan,

56th—Meinam, Socatra, Dortmund, 29th—

Glenavon, Sardinia, Sumatra, Tourane,

Sept. 2nd—Ashtam, Agamemnon, Benulder,

Indraamah, Teekut, Ching Wo, Siam, Sogo

Maru.

## ARRIVAL AT HOME

Sept. 1st—Munaster, Moyana, Prinz Ludwig.

## HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From September 5th to 11th, 1908.

High Water.	Low Water.
Mean Time.	Mean Time.
5th	6th
5.15	5.15
6.15	6.15
7.15	7.15
8.15	8.15
9.15	9.15
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12.15	12.15
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## AT A STREET CORNER.

THE MILITANT SUFFRAGIST AND HER AUDIENCE.

"People of Kensington" faltered the lady who had just stepped upon the sugar-box at the edge of the pavement.

The people of Kensington, who happened just then to be a little girl carrying a baby, stared in some astonishment. Another lady, who had been distributing bills further along the street, came back and prompted the speaker encouragingly. "Go on; that's splendid!" she said heartily.

The lady on the sugar-box who was making her debut as a speaker, went on bravely. "People of Kensington!" she repeated with a smile. "We have come here to talk about 'Votes for Women'."

"Why, it's these 'Votes for Women'!" yelled the people of Kensington, shuffling the baby on to the other arm; and the speaker broke down and laughed heartily. "I really must wait for some more listeners," she protested.

"You needn't," said her more experienced companion. "They're coming along fast; they always do when there's one of us standing on a sugar-box! Just keep them going while I get rid of these bills, will you?"

## FRENCH SYMPATHISERS.

She moved towards two approaching ladies and handed them a circular with an insinuating smile.

"Ah! O'cent les Suffragettes!" cried the ladies unexpectantly. "Nous sommes des Suffragettes Françaises, nous aussi! Vive la femme!"

"Oh, how splendid!" cried the English Suffragist, beaming on them. "Do stop! stop! stop!—un rendez-vous, mesdemoiselles!"

"Tiens!" gasped the French Suffragist as well they might.

At this moment, the lady on the sugar-box could be heard saying that she would now call upon her friend to address the audience; and the crowd, increasing every minute, cheered inconspicuously.

"Well, there isn't much of 'er, but give her a chance," remarked a wit, as the second speaker mounted the sugar-box. A small boy hitherto up his trousers and moved off.

"I shall turn into a woman if I stay 'ere!" he observed.

"No such luck for you my boy!" came the quick retort from the sugar-box; and the crowd grinned favourably at the speaker profited by her temporary advantage to sketch the historical aspect of the question. They listened more or less attentively, she was using long words, for one thing, making an attempt to speak down to an imaginary level, and they naturally wanted to show that they were equal to her in understanding. But the amazing statement that women in the past had enjoyed political rights was too much for one youth.

"Where did ye get that from, missus?" he demanded.

"My friend, you have forgotten your history," said the speaker. "It is an historical fact that—"

## "LIKE A WOMAN."

The interrupter turned his back upon the speaker, and addressed the audience. "Let us be at 'er," he adjusted them, jerking his thumb over his shoulder. "Believe me, what she's told! Ain't that like a woman?" Having thus disposed of the facts of history, he went on to air his own views on the Suffrage question. "Pack o' women!" he asserted. "Why don't they stay in their homes and nurse the baby? Why don't they cook the dinner? Why don't they—"

"My friends," struck in the real speaker, "this gentleman evidently thinks it is a question of time. If he will wait till I have finished—"

"Yus!" agreed a burly supporter. "You stow it, Jim, till the lady's 'ad her say!"

"But I don't want to 'ear no bloomie Suffragist!" protested the youth, angrily conscious that the crowd was no longer with him.

"My friend," laughed the lady on the box, "you certainly do want to hear the Suffragist, or you wouldn't be here, would you? Indeed, I am delighted to meet with such anxiety as yours to learn more about us, and I will gladly tell you why the woman does not stay in the home. It is because she has to go out of it to work, or she wouldn't have a home at all."

"The crowd howled again several voices advised the youth to 'Give over.'"

"She isn't taking a back seat this time, that's truth!" shouted a voice from somewhere.

"She's talking sense; I like sense, I do," added a woman whose arms were full of parcels. "I don't 'd' with votes myself, but I like sense!"

As soon as the approval of her allies allowed her to proceed, the speaker plunged into the economic side of her question; and this time she had no difficulty in holding her crowd, for she was telling them what she and they knew to be true, and not what a mere historian asked them to believe. So a kind of tense hush was over the huddled throng round the sugar-box, when a well-dressed woman strolled along the pavement on the outskirts of it.

"Why, I do believe that is a real live Suffragist! How chic!" she exclaimed, with an amused smile.

The speaker caught the comment, and determined to catch the woman who made it. In a minute or two the amused smile was gone, and another remark floated up to the sugar-box. "Jack, are you there? You must come and listen to this—oh, you positively must! I had no idea they were like that!"

The woman in the French hat has won, but the crowd was momentarily lost; and a wild din reigned for a moment or so, while supporters yelled for silence, and opponents sang songs.

## PRISON TO HYDE PARK.

When the noise calmed down, the Suffragist broke in again, the smile still predominating. "I can see how anxious you all are to help the Suffragists," she said sweetly; and her superb assurance carried the joking, laughing good-humoured crowd along with her. "You women who are here come to Hyde Park on Sunday June 21—"

"Oh, on, young woman; who's goin' to cook the Sunday dinner, anyway?" called an objector.

"Your wife will cook it before she starts," was the prompt rejoinder. "Or, better still, she can cook it overnight, and you can bring it with you and eat it in the Park—"

"What price roast pork and greens in Hyde Park?" demanded a facetious gentleman in a terrific waistcoat.

"It won't hurt you to have cold pork and salad just for once," retorted the Suffragist. "And just think how the children will love a picnic! I am sure most picnics are not nearly so amusing as ours will be, with a change of hearing sightly women speakers at the end of it!"

"Eighty of 'em! What price 'Holloway'?" jeered the man in the waistcoat.

The speaker turned on him hotly. "If you had your vote taken from you, would you have the pluck to go to prison to get it back?" she demanded. The crowd howled wildly; and the lady in the French hat noticed that listening women who had not dared to show their approval, caught their breath and nodded appreciatively at the speaker when she fired up.

"If you people here don't approve of women going to prison, you can stop it by making our demonstration a success," she went on with rapid eloquence.

"Let me see, miss, what date did you say it was?" interrupted the facetious one.

"Twenty-first, June! Isn't the lady said so afore?" roared the crowd, whose sense of humour lay on another level from that of the man in the waistcoat.

There were no audible questions in the tumult that followed; and the speaker, observing to anyone who might be able to hear, that she concluded everybody there was converted, declared the meeting over and came down from her throne. She and her companion instantly became the centre of a seething, shouting, clamouring mob; and the woman in the French hat appealed to Jack to help them.

A sudden swirl of the human torrent swept them face to face with the two women, who, with their imperturbable smiles, were distributing bills right and left as they slowly wedged a way for themselves through the mob.

"I think you're splendid, and so does Jack! And I'm coming to Hyde Park on the 21st—And so is Jack!" cried the woman in the French hat, flinging mere accuracy to the winds.

"Eh, what?" said Jack. —EVELYN SHARPE.

## A MAGIC CLOCK.

A PRESENT FROM AN AUSTRIAN EXPLORER.

Arrives of M. Fallieres' visit to Scandinavia, M. Hugues Le Roux, who enjoyed the acquaintance of the late King Oscar of Sweden, remarks that at the time the President of the Republic is a guest at the Royal Palace of Stockholm, he examines with attention the furniture of the private apartments of the popular old monarch, he will observe on the mantelpiece of one of the salons a very curious timepiece. It represents a formidable lion, held in check by a young man of Oriental aspect, and the illusion of movement is given not only by the king of the forest and his muscular guardian, but by an ingenious mechanism which brings their members into action and causes their eyes to roll. The history of the clock with the lion and the Arab is almost as curious as the wonderful mechanism of the timepiece. It was related to M. Hugues Le Roux by King Oscar himself. While they were both looking at the clock one day, His Majesty remarked—

"It was presented to me by the celebrated explorer Nordenskjöld, who, on his way back from his voyage to the North Pole, made a stoppage at Spitzbergen. There he received one day a visit from a fisherman, who informed him that he had something to say to him in confidence. When he was admitted to the explorer he said—

"In the course of my life I have taken many strange things from the sea. I know that there is no limit to the might of God, but all the same, I was much troubled when one day I hauled over the side in my net a metal box so heavy that the strands of the net were broken by the effort, and it took four men to get it from the depths of the sea on to the deck. After we got it out of the sea on to the deck, we thought it contained some treasure, and the strange metal case lay a long time on the deck before we attempted to open it. Finally, we decided to find out what was inside. We made use of all sorts of tools on these plates of brass, which truly seemed possessed of some mysterious enchantment, and when at last the box was opened this is what it contained."

"The old fisherman was followed by two lusty comrades who, not without effort, brought in the heavy group of the Arab and the lion."

"Nordenskjöld looked at the men in silence for a moment, and then, turning to the old man, he said—

"You are right, my son. You could not keep this strange thing. But it is just that you should be paid for your trouble. What price do you ask of me for your night's fishing?"

"The man hesitated. Then he answered: 'quinty crowns.'"

"Take them," said Nordenskjöld. "Now go and drink to the health of your King, and let your mind be troubled no more about this sorcery."

"I admit," continued King Oscar, "that of all the curiosities that Nordenskjöld brought me back from his cruise, the least surprising was not the clock which you saw on the chimney piece, found by a fisherman in the depths

of the Polar Sea. The specialists whom Nordenskjöld and I sent for looked at the treasure in silence. Finally they came to the conclusion that they were in the presence of one of those famous timepieces which used to be made at Augsburg, between the end of the fifteenth century and the beginning of the sixteenth. They gave it as their opinion that, thanks to its metal case, the works of the clock had been preserved in the sea and ice from deterioration as perfectly as if they had been locked up in an air-tight chamber. They promised to make the timepiece go for all its work were intact. And, said His Majesty, "you see they have kept their word. But I have not told you the whole of the almost incredible story attached to this miraculous clock. How had it found its way to the Polar Seas? Here is the explanation. All the masterpieces manufactured at Augsburg were catalogued, and a description of them was kept on record. To-day these catalogues are in the hands of erudite collectors who can trace the history of every one of these famous relics. When they heard the story of Nordenskjöld's and they raised their hands to heaven, for in their catalogues the key to the adventure was plainly written. This particular clock had been ordered at Augsburg by the monks of a convent at Archangel, who intended to place it in their refectory. It was consigned to them by a vessel which sailed from a port in Holland, but disaster overtook the boat, and she never reached her destination. She was wrecked in the Polar Sea, and when the cargo was dispersed by the waves that part of it containing the famous clock was imprisoned in a glacier. The antiquaries were able to prove, documents in hand, all their affirmations. They possessed, if one might say so, the bill of lading of the consignment."

And King Oscar, who had himself been a sailor, concluded with a saying dear to the Scandinavian mariner: "If the sea takes all, it restores all."

## DREADNOUGHTS OF THE WORLD.

HOW THE PIONEER SHIP HAS BEEN LEFT BEHIND.

The one and only defence which the Admiralty and its backers advance when confronted with the unfulfilled promises of the last three years' shipbuilding programmes is that, since we have afloat and in commission the largest and most powerful battleship in the world, while no other Power has a ship approaching it either in size or power, there is absolutely nothing to worry about.

To a certain extent they are right; but the extent is a limited one. We have more Dreadnoughts in commission than all the rest of the naval Powers put together, for we have one and they have none. The condition of things will rapidly change as time goes on, however, and to our disadvantage, until in the spring of 1911 we shall have eight battleships of the Dreadnought type completed to eight belonging to Germany, six to the United States, five to Japan, and four to France.

Now, in 1911 we shall have completed the two ships provided for in this year's Estimates—one battleship and one armoured cruiser. What the design of these ships will be we do not yet know, but it is certain that none of the unimagination anticipations conjured up in some quarters will be realised.

THE GREAT SHIP WILL NOT BE DRIVEN BY GASOLINE, nor will she carry 13.5-in. guns. But if we are ignorant of the characteristics of this ship, we know what the three ships of last year's programme will be like, as well as those of 1906-7. They are all similar to the Dreadnought in armament, but they embody many minor improvements suggested by the performance of the pioneer ship of the type. They will all carry ten 12-in. guns, firing right on either broadside, and will be so far different to the Dreadnought that they will be able to fire eight astern instead of six, and the same number (six) ahead.

To those who are constantly talking about the immense superiority of the Dreadnought to every other battleship in existence, it may be of interest to state that of the great naval Powers, the Dreadnought and her successors are, with the single exception of the French ships of the Danton class, the weakest.

A few words of explanation of each type will assist in making this plain. The general design of the British Dreadnoughts is well known. Three turrets are on the centre-line, and one on either beam, each turret containing two 12-in. guns. The centre-line turrets can be brought to bear on either broadside, and the wing turrets either ahead or astern.

## AMERICAN ADVANTAGE.

The American Dreadnoughts (Delaware and North Dakota), while having the same number of guns, have all the turrets on the centre-line, and the last but one from either end of the ship is elevated so as to fire over the turret ahead and astern ray directly. Their broadside fire, therefore, consists of the entire heavy armament, or ten 12-in. guns, while they can fire four ahead or astern. Since naval actions are fought broadside to broadside, and not end-on, the advantage to the American vessels compared with the Dreadnought is 25 per cent.

The Brazilian and Japanese ships (people are wondering, by the way, for whom the "Brazilian" ships are really intended) are of identical design, carrying twelve 12-in. guns, four turrets being on the centre-line and two on either beam, enabling ten guns to be fired on either broadside and eight ahead or astern. Taking all things into consideration, these vessels are by far the most powerfully armed of all ships now under construction. There are two of the type building for Japan and three for Brazil. The latter are all being built in England.

Closely following these ships in strength come the new German ships. There are various rumours in circulation as to their armament, but the majority of evidences decidedly favour one of sixteen 11-in. guns. This gun fires a shot 90 lbs. less in weight than the British 12-in. weapon, but it has 50 per cent. more velocity and greater energy, and has been deliberately chosen by the German authorities after an exhaustive consideration of the subject.

## GERMAN BROADSIDE.

The arrangement of the guns in the German ships is that of a hollow diamond, whose sides are formed of three two-gun turrets. The smaller angles of the diamond point to the centre-line of the ship, each angle being marked by a turret. It will be seen, therefore, that this ship can fire ten guns in any direction, and although the smaller size of the projectile gives them a smaller weight, the greater rapidity of fire would soon turn the scale in their favour. At any rate, even on the basis of one shot per gun, her broadside is 800 lbs. and her ahead fire 2,160 lbs. heavier than the British St. Vincent.

Considerable sensation has been caused in naval circles by the announcement—well authenticated—that the type to be laid down for the Japanese navy this year are to mount no fewer than fourteen 12-in. guns. What the arrangement of the armament will be is not known, but the total volume of fire from these ships will be 40 per cent. greater than that of the Dreadnought and her successors, seven of the latter being equal to only five of the new Japanese vessels.

The only ships of the Dreadnought era to which the St. Vincent is really superior are the French ships of the Danton type—which are not Dreadnoughts at all, since their armament is not a single 12-in. gun, but mixed, consisting of four 12-in. and twelve 9.4-in. This non-adherence to the Dreadnought lead—which was vigorously opposed in many quarters in France—has placed the ship at the bottom of the broadside table, and nearly bottom in ahead fire. In the vital matter of broadside fire, the Dreadnought is beaten by the ships building for Germany, America, Japan, and Brazil; and, compared with the German ship, she is even further behind in ahead fire.—FERRIVAL A. BISKAMP in the Daily Mail.

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